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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1783.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, dated July 5.

(Circular.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the ſervice of my country being accompliſhed, I am now preparing to reſign it into the hands of Congreſs, and to return to that domeſtic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greateſt reluctance—a retirement for which I have never ceaſed to ſigh, through a long and painful abſence, and in which (remote from the noiſe and trouble of the world) I meditate to paſs the remainder of life in a ſtate of undiſturbed repoſe: but before I carry this reſolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to make this my laſt official communication—to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleaſed to produce in our favour; to offer my ſentiments reſpecting ſome important ſubjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States; to take my leave of your excellency as a public character; and to give my final bleſſing to that country in whoſe ſervice I have ſpent the prime of my life; for whoſe ſake I have conſumed ſo many anxious days and watchful nights; and whoſe happineſs being extremely dear to me, will always conſtitute no inconſiderable part of my own.

Impreſſed with the livelieſt ſenſibility on this pleaſing occaſion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiouſly on the ſubject of our mutual felicitation. When we conſider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the conteſt, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we ſhall find the greateſt poſſible reaſon for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind whether the event in contemplation be conſidered as the ſource of preſent enjoyment, or the parent of future happineſs—and we ſhall have equal occaſion to felicitate ourſelves on the lot which Providence has aſſigned us whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The citizens of America, placed in the moſt enviable condition, as the ſole lords and proprietors of a vaſt tract of continent, comprehending all the various ſoils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, are now, by the late ſatisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be poſſeſſed of abſolute freedom and independency: they are from this period to be conſidered as the actors on a moſt conſpicuous theatre, which ſeems to be peculiarly deſignated by Providence for the diſplay of human greatneſs and felicity. Here they are not only ſurrounded with every thing which can contribute to the completion of private and domeſtic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other bleſſings by giving a fairer opportunity for political happineſs, than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illuſtrate theſe obſervations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumſtances under which our republic aſſumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and ſuperſtition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better underſtood and more clearly defined than at any former period; the reſearches of the human mind after ſocial happineſs have been carried to a great extent; the treaſures of knowledge, acquired by the labours of philoſophers, ſages and legiſlators, through a long ſucceſſion of years, are laid open for our uſe, and their collected wiſdom may be happily applied in the eſtabliſhment of our forms of government; the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extenſion of commerce, the progreſſive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of ſentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and encreaſed the bleſſings of ſociety. At this auſpicious period the United States came into exiſtence as a nation, and if their citizens ſhould not be compleatly free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our ſituation, and ſuch are our proſpects; but notwithſtanding the cup of bleſſing is thus reached out to us; notwithſtanding happineſs is ours if we have a diſpoſition to ſeize the occaſion and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option ſtill left to the United States of America, that it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be reſpectable and proſperous, or contemptible and miſerable, as a nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them: this is the moment to eſtabliſh or ruin their national character forever; this is the favourable moment to give ſuch a tone to our federal government as will enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and expoſing us to become the ſport of European politics, which may play one ſtate againſt another to prevent their growing importance and to ſerve their own intereſted purpoſes; for, according to the ſyſtem of policy the ſtates ſhall adopt at this moment, they will ſtand or fall; and by their confirmation or lapſe it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution muſt ultimately be conſidered as a bleſſing or a curſe—a bleſſing or a curſe, not to the preſent age alone, for with our fate will the deſtiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the preſent criſis, ſilence in me would be a crime; I will therefore ſpeak to your excellency the language of freedom and of ſincerity without diſguiſe; I am aware, however, that thoſe who differ from me in political ſentiment may perhaps remark, I am ſtepping out of the proper line of my duty, and they may poſſibly aſcribe to arrogance or oſtentation, what I know is alone the reſult of the pureſt intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which diſdains ſuch unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any ſhare in public buſineſs hereafter, the ardent deſire I feel, and ſhall continue to manifeſt, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wiſe and liberal government, will, I flatter myſelf, ſooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no ſiniſter views in delivering, with ſo little reſerve, the opinions contained in this addreſs.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are eſſential to the well being, I may even venture to ſay, to the exiſtence of the United States as an independent power.

1ſt. An indiſſoluble union of the ſtates under one fœderal head.

2dly. A ſacred regard to public juſtice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace eſtabliſhment. And

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly diſpoſition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make thoſe mutual conceſſions which are requiſite to the general proſperity, and in ſome inſtances to ſacrifice their individual advantages to the intereſts of the community.

Theſe are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character muſt be ſupported: liberty is the baſis; and whoever would dare to ſap the foundation or overturn the ſtructure, under whatever ſpecious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bittereſt execrations and the ſevereſt puniſhment which can be inflicted by his injured country

On the three firſt articles I will make a few obſervations, leaving the laſt to the good ſenſe and ſerious conſideration of thoſe immediately concerned.

Under the firſt head, although it may not be neceſſary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular diſquiſition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great queſtion which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requiſite for the ſtates to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congreſs, or not—yet it will be a part of my duty and that of every true patriot, to aſſert without reſerve, and to inſiſt upon the following poſitions: that unleſs the ſtates will ſuffer Congreſs to exerciſe thoſe prerogatives they are undoubtedly inveſted with by the conſtitution, every thing muſt very rapidly tend to anarchy and confuſion: that it is indiſpenſible to the happineſs of the individual ſtates, that there ſhould be lodged ſomewhere, a ſupreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration: that there muſt be a faithful and punctual compliance on the part of every ſtate, with the late propoſals and demands of Congreſs, or the moſt fatal conſequences will enſue; that whatever meaſures have a tendency to diſſolve the union, or contribute to violate or leſſen the ſovereign authority, ought to be conſidered as hoſtile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly; and laſtly, that unleſs we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the ſtates, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the eſſential benefits of civil ſociety, under a form of government ſo free and uncorrupted, ſo happily guarded againſt the danger of oppreſſion, as has been deviſed and adopted by the articles of confederation; that it will be a ſubject of regret that ſo much blood and treaſure have been laviſhed for no purpoſe, that ſo many ſufferings have been encountered without a compenſation, and that ſo many ſacrifices have been made in vain. Many other conſiderations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the ſpirit of the union, we cannot exiſt as an independent power—it will be ſufficient for my purpoſe to mention but one or two which ſeem to me of the greateſt importance: It is only in our united character as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit ſupported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on a diſſolution of the union—we ſhall be left nearly in a ſtate of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and neceſſary progreſſion from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is moſt eaſily eſtabliſhed on the ruins of liberty abuſed to licentiouſneſs.

As to the ſecond article which reſpects the performance of public juſtice, Congreſs have, in their late addreſs to the United States, almoſt exhauſted the ſubject; they have explained their ideas ſo fully, and have enforced the obligations the ſtates are under to render compleat juſtice to all the public creditors, with ſo much dignity and energy, that in my opinion no real friend to the honor and independency of America, can heſitate a ſingle moment reſpecting the propriety of complying with the juſt and honorable meaſures propoſed: if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence; eſpecially when we recollect, that the ſyſtem referred to, being the reſult of the collected wiſdom of the continent, muſt be eſteemed, if not perfect, certainly the leaſt objectionable of any that could be deviſed, and that if it ſhall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable conſequences, will take place before any different plan can poſſibly be propoſed, and adopted. So preſſing are the preſent circumſtances! and ſuch is the alternative now offered to the ſtates!

The ability of the country to diſcharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted—an inclination, I flatter myſelf, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us: honeſty will be found, on every experiment, to be the beſt and only true policy; let us then, as a nation, be juſt; let us fulfil the public contracts, which Congreſs had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, with the ſame good faith we ſuppoſe ourſelves bound to perform our private engagements; in the mean time, let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper buſineſs as individuals and as members of ſociety, be earneſtly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they ſtrengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection: every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquiſitions without moleſtation and without danger.

In this ſtate of abſolute freedom and perfect ſecurity, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property, to ſupport the common intereſts of ſociety, and enſure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we ſhould be compleatly ſatisfied, if at the expence of one half we could defend the remainder of our poſſeſſions? Where is the man to be found who wiſhes to remain indebted for the defence of his own perſon and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the continent ſhall we find any man, or body of men, who would not bluſh to ſtand up and propoſe meaſures purpoſely calculated to rob the ſoldier of his ſtipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it poſſible that ſuch a flagrant inſtance of injuſtice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of ſuch meaſures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If after all, a ſpirit of diſunion or a temper of obſtinacy and perverſeneſs ſhould manifeſt itſelf in any of the ſtates; if ſuch an ungracious diſpoſition ſhould attempt to fruſtrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union: if there ſhould be a refuſal to comply with the requiſitions for funds to diſcharge the annual intereſt of the public debts; and if that refuſal ſhould revive again all thoſe jealouſies, and produce all thoſe evils which are now happily removed. Congreſs, who have in all their tranſactions ſhewn a great degree of magnanimity and juſtice, will ſtand juſtified in the ſight of God and man; and the ſtate alone which puts itſelf in oppoſition to the aggregate wiſdom of the continent, and follows ſuch miſtaken and pernicious councils, will be reſponſible for all the conſequences.

For my own part, conſcious of having acted, while a ſervant of the public, in the manner I conceived beſt ſuited to promote the real intereſt of my country; having in conſequence of my fixed belief, in ſome meaſure pledged myſelf to the army, that their country would finally do them compleat and ample juſtice; and not wiſhing to conceal any inſtance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to tranſmit to your excellency the enclоſed collection of papers, relative to the half pay and commutation granted by Congreſs to the officers of the army; from theſe commutations my decided ſentiments will be clearly comprehended, together with the concluſive reaſons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this meaſure in the moſt earneſt and ſerious manner. As the proceedings of Congreſs, the army and myſelf, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, ſufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, than juſt to obſerve that the reſolutions of Congreſs now alluded to, are undoubtedly as abſolutely binding upon the United States as the moſt ſolemn acts of confederation or legiſlation. As to the idea, which I am informed has in ſome inſtances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a penſion; it ought to be exploded forever—that proviſion ſhould be viewed, as it really was, a reaſonable compenſation offered by Congreſs at a time when they had nothing elſe to give, to the officers of the army for ſervices then to be performed: it was the only means to prevent a total deſertion of the ſervice: it was a part of their hire, I may be allowed to ſay, it was the price of their blood and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt: it is a debt of honor; it can never be conſidered as a penſion or gratuity, nor be cancelled until it is fairly diſcharged.

With regard to a diſtinction between officers and ſoldiers, it is ſufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the diſcrimination: rewards in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unqueſtionably due to all its ſervants. In ſome lines, the ſoldiers perhaps have generally had as ample a compenſation for their ſervices, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their officers will receive in the propoſed commutation: in others, beſides the donation of lands, the payment of arrearages of cloathing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army muſt be put upon the ſame footing) we take into the eſtimate the bounties many of the ſoldiers have received and the gratuity of one

year's full pay, which is promiſed to all, poſſibly their ſituation (every circumſtance being duly conſidered) will not be deemed leſs eligible than that of the officers; ſhould a farther reward, however be judged equitable, I will venture to aſſert, no one will enjoy greater ſatisfaction than myſelf, on ſeeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in ſome inſtances) or any other adequate immunity or compenſation, granted to the brave defenders of their country's cauſe: but neither the adoption or rejection of this propoſition will in any manner affect, much leſs militate againſt the act of Congreſs, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half pay for life, which had been before promiſed to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the ſubject of public juſtice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious claſs of veteran non-commiſſioned officers and privates who have been diſcharged for inability, in conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of April, 1782, on annual penſion for life; their peculiar ſufferings, their ſingular merits and claims to that proviſion, need only be known, to intereſt all the feelings of humanity in their behalf—nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can reſcue them from the moſt complicated miſery—and nothing could be a more melancholy and diſtreſſing ſight, than to behold thoſe who have ſhed their blood or loſt their limbs in the ſervice of their country, without a ſhelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the neceſſaries or comforts of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door! Suffer me to recommend thoſe of this deſcription, belonging to your ſtate, to the warmeſt patronage of your excellency and your legiſlature.

It is neceſſary to ſay but a few words on the third topic which was propoſed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic: as there can be little doubt but Congreſs will recommend a proper peace eſtabliſhment for the United-States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and reſpectable footing—if this ſhould be the caſe, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the ſtrongeſt terms: The militia of this country muſt be conſidered as the palladium of our ſecurity and the firſt effectual reſort in caſe of hoſtility—it is eſſential, therefore, that the ſame ſyſtem ſhould pervade the whole; that the formation and diſcipline of the militia of the continent ſhould be abſolutely uniform, and that the ſame ſpecies of arms, accoutrements and military apparatus, ſhould be introduced in every part of the United States: No one who has not learnt it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence and confuſion which reſult from a contrary ſyſtem, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If in treating of political points, a greater latitude than uſual has been taken in the courſe of this addreſs, the importance of the criſis and the magnitude of the objects in diſcuſſion, muſt be my apology: It is, however, neither my wiſh or expectation that the preceding obſervations ſhould claim any regard, except ſo far as they ſhall appear to be dictated by a good intention, conſonant to the immutable rules of juſtice, calculated to produce a liberal ſyſtem of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and cloſe attention to public buſineſs: here I might ſpeak with the more confidence from my actual obſervations, and if it would not ſwell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had preſcribed myſelf, I could demonſtrate to every mind open to conviction, that in leſs time, and with much leſs expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the ſame happy concluſion, if the reſources of the continent could have been properly brought forth; that the diſtreſſes and diſappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many inſtances, reſulted more from a want of energy in the continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular ſtates; that the inefficacy of meaſures, ariſing from the want of an adequate authority in the Supreme Power, from a partial compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs in ſome of the ſtates, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while it tended to damp the zeal of thoſe which were more willing to exert themſelves, ſerved alſo to accumulate the expences of the war, and to fruſtrate the beſt concerted plans; and that the diſcouragement occaſioned by the complicated difficulties and embarraſſments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the diſſolution of any army, leſs patient, leſs virtuous, and leſs perſevering than that which I have had the honor to command: but while I mention theſe things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our fœderal conſtitution, particularly in the proſecution of a war, I beg it may be underſtood, that as I have ever taken a pleaſure in gratefully acknowledging the aſſiſtance and ſupport I have derived from every claſs of citizens, ſo ſhall I always be happy to do juſtice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual ſtates on many intereſting occaſions.

I have thus freely diſcloſed what I wiſhed to make known before I ſurrendered up my public truſt to thoſe who committed it to me. The taſk is now accompliſhed. I now bid adieu to your Excellency as the chief magiſtrate of your ſtate; at the ſame time I bid a laſt farewell to the cares of office and all the employments of public life. It remains then to be my final and only requeſt, that your Excellency will communicate theſe ſentiments to your legiſlature at their next meeting, and that they may be conſidered as the legacy of one who has ardently wiſhed, on all occaſions, to be uſeful to his country, and who, even in the ſhade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earneſt prayer, that God would have you, and the ſtate over which you preſide, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United-States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have ſerved in the field; and finally, that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all, to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteriſtics of the divine author of our bleſſed religion, and without an humble imitation of whoſe example in theſe things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be,
with eſteem and regard, ſir,
your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency governor HARRISON.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 28.

Tueſday laſt fell down the river, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ship America, of 74 guns, commanded by M. La Chevalier De Macarty Mareigne. She is allowed, by good judges, to be as good a piece of workmanſhip as any European power can boaſt of.

BALTIMORE, *July* 4.

By ſome delay or miſtake in the water conveyance, the following did not come to our hands till two days ago, viz.

Cheſter, in the State of Maryland, May 16, 1783.

On Wedneſday laſt, the 14*th inſtant, was held the* FIRST COMMENCEMENT *in* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *for* DEGREES *in the* ARTS *and* SCIENCES; *which preſented a ſcene not only new and intereſting to the inhabitants of this ſhore, but of the State in general.*

At ten in the forenoon, a proceſſion was formed from the place where the ſchools are now kept, to the *Church* in this town in the following order, *viz.*

1ſt. The body of Scholars and Students, two by two.

2d. The Candidates for Degrees, in the like order.

3d. The Faculty of Profeſſors, with the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Preſident* of the *Viſitors* and *Governors*, who acted, by appointment, as PRINCIPAL *pro Tempore*, at their head.

4th. The Corporation of *Viſitors* and *Governors*, his Excellency WILLIAM PACA, Eſq; Governor of the State, and one of the ſaid Viſitors and Governors, at their head.

When the proceſſion arrived at the Church door, the ſcholars, ſtudents and candidates for degrees filed off to the right and left, forming a lane through which the Faculty and Corporation of Viſitors and Governors marched into the Church, followed by the candidates, and then the ſtudents and ſcholars according to their claſſes and ſeniority.

The company being ſeated, the PRINCIPAL *pro Tempore* (Dr. SMITH) opened the buſineſs of the day with a ſolemn PRAYER and ADDRESS to the SUPREME BEING; and afterwards a ſhort *Latin* oration to the learned and collegiate part of the audience, as cuſtom ſeems to require. The candidates then proceeded with the public exerciſes as follows, *viz.*

1. A *Latin* SALUTATORY ORATION, by Mr. JOHN SCOTT.

2. An oration in *French*, by Mr. JAMES SCOTT.

3. A *Latin* SYLLOGISTIC DISPUTE—"*Num Æternitas Pœnarum contradicit divinis Attributis?*" Reſpondent Mr. CHARLES SMITH; Opponents Meſſrs. WILLIAM BARROL and WILLIAM BORDLEY.

4. An *Engliſh* FORENSIC DISPUTE,—"Whether the ſtate of nature be a ſtate of war?" The Speakers were Meſſrs. *John Scott, William Barrol, William Bordley* and *James Scott*.

5. The Degrees were conferred by the PRINCIPAL as follow:

Meſſrs. { *Charles Smith*, *James Scott*, *John Scott*, *William Barrol*, *William Bordley*, } Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. *Samuel Kerr*, Honorary Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. *Colin Ferguſon*, Maſter of Arts.

Mr. *Samuel Armor*, Maſter of Arts of the College of *Philadelphia*, admitted *ad eundem*.

N. B. The two laſt gentlemen are the ſenior or chief Profeſſors in the Arts and Sciences, and Mr. *Kerr* one of the Maſters in the Grammar School.

6. An *Engliſh* Valedictory Oration, which concluded with a ſtriking and *prophetic* copy of verſes on the progreſs of the ſciences and the growing glory of *America*---By Mr. *Charles Smith*.

7. The PRINCIPAL then cloſed the buſineſs of the *Commencement*, with an affectionate and pathetic CHARGE to the GRADUATES, reſpecting their future conduct in life; and what was to be expected from them, as the firſt or eldeſt ſons of this riſing ſeminary!---

The different ſpeakers were honored with the juſteſt applauſe of the audience, for the propriety of their delivery and many maſterly ſtrokes of eloquence in the different languages which they ſpoke, viz. *Latin, French* and *Engliſh*.----The Valedictory Oration in particular, from the nature of the ſubject, as well as beauty of the delivery, had a very ſtriking effect upon all who were preſent.---

In the evening of the ſame day, Dr. YOUNG'S TRAGEDY of the BROTHERS, notwithſtanding the difficulty of the compoſition, was acted with the greateſt applauſe before a vaſtly crouded and diſcerning audience, by the graduates and ſome others of the ſtudents. Meſſrs. *Charles Smith* and *John Scott*, who had before diſtinguiſhed themſelves in *Tamerlane* and *Bajazet*, as well as in ſome principal characters in other performances, during the laſt years of their education, concluded their ſcholaſtic labours in this way, by ſhining in the characters of the *Two Brothers!*

The day following (*viz.* on Thurſday, May 15th) the Viſitors and Governors, the Maſters, Students and Scholars, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen from the neghbouring counties, went in proceſſion to the hill where the new College is to be built; and after PRAYER by the Rev. Dr. SMITH, the FOUNDATION-STONE was laid, with the proper ceremony, by his Excellency GOVERNOR PACA, who was ſaluted on the occaſion by *thirteen* diſcharges of cannon. Orations in *French* were delivered by Meſſrs. *Thomas Worral* and *Ebenezer Perkins*; and a *Paſtoral Dialogue* † was ſpoken by three of the younger ſcholars, ſhepherds dreſſed, *viz.* Meſſrs. *Richard Smith, Robert Buchanan* and *Joſeph Nicholſon*. The performance being too long, perhaps, to inſert at large, we give a few lines from the beginning and concluſion.---

" When *Athens* flouriſh'd with the *Grecian* reign,
" And Chiefs and Heroes liv'd---a God-like Train!
" When by her Arms each neighbouring State was ſway'd,
" And Kings an Homage to her Warriors paid---
" Ev'n then thoſe Chiefs, who all the World ſubdu'd,
" Lower'd their proud Faces to the *Learn'd* and *Good:*
" Nor with leſs Glory in the Rolls of Fame
" Shines every SAGE's, than each Hero's Name."
This happy Day we glory in a Scene,
Which *Athen's* Self enraptur'd would have ſeen;
Science triumphant and a Land refin'd,
Where once rude Ignorance ſway'd th'untutor'd Mind;
The *Wiſe*, the *Good*, the FATHERS OF THE STATE,
Conven'd with Joy to fix the MUSE'S Seat;
To lay a faſt FOUNDATION-STONE, which ſhall
Be only *mov'd* when ſinks this *Earthly Ball!*---
Auſpicious Day! no more the *Muſes* mourn,
But hail their Parent PEACE on her Return----
Heav'n gives the Word, and bids Mankind repoſe,
Contending Nations bluſh that they were Foes;
Old Warriors now ſhall glow with Rage no more,
But reap the Fields their Valour ſav'd before.
Hail Goddeſs PEACE! in thy celeſtial Mein
Sweet Happineſs and ev'ry Grace are ſeen;
O'er thy ſmooth Brow no rugged Helmet frowns,
An Olive Wreath thy ſhining Temple crowns.----
Let now the Muſes haſten to explore
The tawny Chief on ERIE'S diſtant Shore,
Or trace his Steps among the Foreſts wide,
That deep imbrown the vaſt ONTARIO'S Side;
And bid him quick his deadly Bow unbend,
For now deſtructive WAR is at an End;
Let mighty MISSISSIPPI, as he runs,
Proclaim aloud to all his ſwarthy Sons,
That to Earth's Ends fair *Science* ſhall encreaſe,
And form *one Reign* of LEARNING and of PEACE!

† *This* Dialogue *was partly taken from one ſpoken on a ſimilar Occaſion, at the Concluſion of a former* PEACE.

The VALEDICTORY ORATION, *delivered at the firſt* COMMENCEMENT *in* WASHINGTON-COLLEGE, *in the State of Maryland, May* 14, 1783. *By* CHARLES SMITH, *B. A.*

AT this triumphant period in the annals of AMERICA, while thoſe SOVEREIGN and INDEPENDENT STATES look back to the *paſt* and forward to the *future*; while, with gratitude and exultation unſpeakable, they contemplate the MIGHTY CONTEST which they have ſuſtained, and now behold TRUTH and PEACE, in CHERUB-FORM, deſcend from heaven to crown their labours, and conduct them from *ſcenes of blood* into the path of *happineſs and glory*---while the fields laugh and ſing with the proſpect of *future plenty*, and nature, decked in *vernal pride*, participates in the general joy---At this triumphant period, my dear fellow-ſtudents, the taſk aſſigned to me is a ſevere one.---Like a diſcordant firing, amidſt the univerſal jubilee, to call forth unavailing lamentations and *valedictory* tears, at the approaching diſſolution of our connexion in theſe Seats of *wiſdom and ſcience*, where we have ſpent a happy part of our youthful years.---

But, on this great occaſion, I will dare to burſt the bands of rigid *Academic rules*; and, if tears muſt be ſhed, they ſhall be tears of *congratulation* and *joy*.---CONGRATULATION to the STATE OF MARYLAND, which (as the earlieſt and beſt fruits of *peace* and *independent empire*) beholds a *temple of virtue and knowledge*, a SEMINARY OF UNIVERSAL LEARNING, dedicated to the illuſtrious name of WASHINGTON, riſing in laſting importance for the benefit of future generations---and JOY to us, my fellow-graduates, who have been dignified with the *firſt laurels* of this Seminary, and are called forth to manifeſt the fruits of our education at the happy moment, when our *country* hath glorioufly eſtabliſhed her rank among the *nations of the earth*; when the moſt unbounded ſcope for *ambition* lies before us, and all the talents of the *ſcholar*, the *patriot* and the *hero* can find room for exertion, in building up the *mighty fabrick of American glory!*

Auſpicious moment! happy occaſion!----Ye FATHERS and LAWGIVERS of the *State*, who by your public ſanction have given a permanent foundation to this ſeminary, and honoured it with the moſt ample privileges! Ye *noble* BENEFACTORS of every rank, by whoſe liberal and well-timed bounty it now ſubſiſts----Ye learned and honoured body of VISITORS and GOVERNORS, by whoſe conſtant care it hath been nurſed to its preſent perfection, and you eſpecially who firſt planned, and hath ſince animated the great deſign---but here *filial* ‡ *reverence* forbids----To all of you, however, the thanks of your country to lateſt times, and our moſt ſincere and immediate thanks, who have reaped the *earlieſt fruits* of your *wiſdom* and *benevolence*, are ſurely due!---What greater honour can accrue to you in this world, what greater joy can your own reflections yield, than to conſider yourſelves as the inſtruments of Heaven for exalting the *genius* and *happineſs* of your country, by eſtabliſhments for the good education of youth, and forming the minds of the riſing generations to the ſublime ſentiments of *honor* and *public ſpirit!* Kings and mighty States, in times of profoundeſt peace, have ſcarce been able, in many years, to bring to perfection ſuch a ſeminary, as, under your guardianſhip, hath riſen to view, in the courſe of a ſingle year,---an year too, replete with the moſt intereſting events both of *war* and *peace!* yours has been the glory, but ours the unſpeakable advantage.------Oh! that a powerful *ſilence*, inſtead of the feeble efforts of our *utmoſt eloquence*, could be accepted as the expreſſion of our gratitude to all of you, gentlemen, whoſe countenance and encouragement in the proſecution of our paſt ſtudies, as well as upon the preſent great occaſion, are at once our higheſt boaſt and moſt animating incentive!---To you † in particular, moſt excellent Sir, who (yourſelf a ſcholar and a patron of literature, and filling the ſeat of government in this State with *dignity* and virtue---think it even an addition to your other honors to take a ſhare in the government of this inſtitution, and to animate us with your applauding preſence---to you we owe every mark of the deepeſt gratitude and reſpect.---

To you likewiſe, ye worthy Profeſſors and Maſters, who by your Abilities, and indefatigable Induſtry in the Education and Government of the Youth committed to your Care, have contributed in an eminent Degree to raiſe this Seminary to its preſent Rank in the Literary World; to you Gentlemen our Obligations are unſpeakable---With all the Zeal of faithful Inſtructors, as well as the Solicitude of Parents---you have produced us to the World this Day, as the *firſt Birth*, the *eldeſt Sons* of this noble Seminary, May no Part of our future Conduct diſgrace the Honours we have received, nor the noble Leſſons of Morality you have taught us; but let us conſider, that to ſhine forth in every excellence, as an example to the generations of youth who are to ſucceed us, will be the ſtrongeſt inſtance of our gratitude to you, as well as of our zeal for the future honour and proſperity of our *Alma Mater*, this *Nurſery of Wiſdom and Virtue!* And let us hope, that although our preſent connection with you, as guardians and pupils, maſters and ſcholars, is now to be diſſolved by a painful and parting adieu, yet we ſhall meet again on the grand theatre of *public Life*, as COMPATRIOTS and FELLOW-LABOURERS in our country's cauſe; and ſhall be indulged with the countenance of your protection and advice, in a courſe of *virtuous Activity!*

Cuſtom now requires that we ſhould addreſs a few words to you, ye hopeful youth of this ſeminary, who are purſuing us in our walk through the pleaſing paths of ſcience. Aſſiſted by ſuch kind and able inſtructors, countenanced and encouraged by ſuch dignified characters, as your guardians and protectors, the eyes of the world upon you, the *riſing Glory* of your country calling for *riſing Exertions* of WISDOM and *Virtue*---Oh loſe not, I beſeech you, loſe not your preſent golden opportunities of preparing yourſelves to act a worthy and dignified part in life. Be not diſcouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Though the paths of knowledge may, at a diſtance, appear thorny, rough, and of ſteep and difficult acceſs, yet upon a nearer view, and the farther you travel, you will find them ſmooth and eaſy. But, if you draw back, or even turn your eye aſide, although with the firmeſt intention to renew your journey, the path, upon every freſh view, will appear ſtill more ſteep and craggy; and you will be wholly deterred from aſcending to that HILL OF HONOUR, where you may pluck wreaths of undying fame---But let your conduct be the reverſe---On the ſummit of that *Hill* ſtands the GUARDIAN GENIUS of your *Country*.---Mount with a ſteady eye and divine ambition---Bend at her feet with *filial* love---implore her bleſſing-- and you ſhall be bleſt!

And now, my dear Fellow-Graduates, I am to enter upon the laſt and moſt ſevere part of my duty, to bid adieu to you, with whom I have been united in the moſt tender bonds of friendſhip;

‡ It muſt have been a peculiar ſatisfaction to the gentleman to whom this *College* is ſo much indebted for its foundation, that a ſon of his own ſhould be thought worthy of the *firſt degree* in the ſame.

† Governor Paca was preſent as one of the Viſitors and Governors of the College, and alſo as one of its zealous Friends and Patrons.

with whom I have ſhared the ſame recreations of youthful years; drank from the ſame *fountains* of *knowledge*, felt the ſame raptures at the recital of what is *good*, *great* and *Godlike*; and finally, whoſe *brows* have, this day, been adorned with the *ſame wreath of Academic glory*----Connexions and ties like theſe, formed, and (as it were) twined round the heart in early years, are hard to be diſſolved.-----With faultering tongue, and *tearful* eye, therefore, muſt the *laſt adieu* be pronounced!-----But why ſhould it be pronounced?-----Although we are to *ſeparate* in reſpect of *place*, and perhapt *profeſſions* in life, yet we are not to *part* in *affections*, nor in the great object of our purſuits----the ſervice of our country, and the advancement of whatever can enlighten, or be of benefit to mankind. On the contrary, I know, my dear Fellow-Graduates, that your hearts join with me, and all the *ſoul of the patriot* exults within you, while I ſtep forward and *pledge* myſelf before this great and reſpectable aſſembly, that we who have this day been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in their ſight, will make our *country's good*, the ſupport of her *religion*, her *laws*, her *ſovereignty* and *civil rights*, the grand object of all our purſuits---we will conſider LIBERTY as the *firſt* of bleſſings, the *parent* of VIRTUE, the *guardian* of INNOCENCE, and the *terror* of VICE. *Equal laws*, *ſecurity* of *property*, *true religion*, *wiſdom*, *magnanimity*, *arts* and *ſciences*, whatever can adorn or exalt human nature, are her lovely offſpring!------Where SHE dwells, *deſerts* are turned into *fruitful fields*, and *villages* into *populous cities*.---But ſtill ſhe dwells not in ſafety, without the CHERUB PEACE vouchſafes to dwell by her ſide.

[*Here bending on one knee*]

Oh PEACE, the faireſt gift of Heaven! long a ſtranger to this land! welcome be thy return! let thine abode with us be henceforth everlaſting! may we be inſpired from above to *uſe* the bleſſings, as not *abuſing* them, and may that happy period now ſpring to light and brighten into perpetual day when the *voice of diſcord*, *the clangor of the trumpet*, and the *din* of *arms*, ſhall be heard no more among men!------

[*Here, riſing up in* poetic *rapture*]

"It comes! it comes! the *promis'd* æra comes!
Now PEACE and SCIENCE ſhall diſperſe the glooms
Of WAR and ERROR---and, with cheerful ray
O'er long benighted realms ſhed heavenly day---
Hark! the glad MUSES ſtrike the warbling ſtring,
And in melodious accents, thus they ſing---
"Woods, Brooks, Gales, Fountains, long unknown to Fame,
At length, as conſcious of your future claim,
Prepare to nurſe the *philoſophic thought*,
To prompt the *ſerious* or the *ſportive* note!
Prepare, ye *woods*, to yield the SAGE your ſhade,
And wave ambroſial verdures o'er his head!
Ye *brooks* prepare to ſwell the POET'S ſtrain,
Or gently murmur back his am'rous pain!
Haſte, O ye *gales*, your ſpicy ſweets impart,
In muſic breathe them to the exulting heart!
Ye fountains, haſte the inſpiring wave to roll,
And bid *Caſtalian* draughts refreſh the ſoul!"
'Tis done---woods, brooks, gales, fountains all obey---
And ſay, with general voice, or ſeem to ſay---
"Hail Heaven-born PEACE, and holy SCIENCE hail!
Thrice welcome to theſe ſhores, here ever dwell
With ſhade and ſilence, far from dire alarms,
The trumpet's horrid clang and din of arms------
To you we offer every ſofter ſeat,
Each ſunny lawn and ſylvan ſweet retreat,
Each flower verg'd ſtream, each amber-dropping grove,
Each vale of pleaſure and each bower of love,
Where youthful nature with ſtupendous ſcenes,
Lifts all the powers, and all the frame ſerene---
Oh! then, here fix------earth, water, air invite,
Till a *new* ROME and ATHENS ſpring to light!"
Smit deep, I antedate the golden days,
And ſtrive to paint them in ſublimer lays.
Behold! on periods, periods brightening riſe,
On WORTHIES, WORTHIES croud before mine eyes!
To every ancient HERO, lo, a ſon!
For CINCINNATUS ſee a WASHINGTON!
See other BACONS, NEWTONS, LOCKES appear,
And other PLATOS, EUCLIDS, TULLIES, near!
Amidſt undying greens they lie inſpir'd,
On moſſy beds, by heavenly viſions fir'd;
Aloft they ſoar on contemplation's wing
O'er worlds and worlds-- and reach th' ETERNAL KING!
Awak'd by other ſuns, and kindling ſtrong
With pureſt ardours for celeſtial ſong,
Hark! other HOMERS, VIRGILS touch the ſtring,
And other POPES and MILTONS, joyous, ſing;
Find other TWIT'NAMS in each bowery wood,
And other TIBERS in each ſylvan flood!
Lo! the wild INDIAN, ſoften'd by their ſong,
Emerging from his arbours, bounds along
The green SAVANNAH, patient of the *lore*
Of dove-ey'd WISDOM-----and is rude no more.
Hark! even his babes MESSIAH'S praiſe proclaim,
Or fondly learn to liſp JEHOVAH'S name!
Oh! SCIENCE! onward thus thy reign extend
O'er realms yet unexplored till time ſhall end;
Till death-like *ignorance* forſake the ball,
And life endearing *knowledge* cover all;
Till wounded *ſlavery* ſeek her native hell,
With kindred fiends eternally to dwell!
Not trackleſs deſerts ſhall thy progreſs ſtay,
Rocks, mountains, floods, before thee ſhall give way;
Sequeſter'd vales at thy approach ſhall ſing,
And with the ſound of happy labour ring;
Where *wolves* now howl ſhall poliſh'd *villas* riſe,
And towery cities grow into the ſkies!
"Earth's fartheſt ends our glory ſhall behold,"
And the *new* world teach FREEDOM to the *old*.

* About thirty years ago, the author of the above verſes (Rev. Dr. Smith) publiſhed a plan of education, and a ſcheme for founding a *College* at *New-York*, entitled "a general idea of the College of *Mirania*, and the verſes were prefixed, as ſpoken at the opening of ſuch College. The author's ſcheme has not proved *Utopian*. THREE COLLEGES have been founded and carried on nearly upon his plan of education, and the verſes have been ſpoken, with a few words of occaſional alterations, at the *opening* of *two* of the *Colleges*, but have not been reprinted till now in *America*.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

There is ſcarcely an inſtance, in which the citizens of Philadelphia have ſhewn more good ſenſe, united with good diſpoſition and manly patriotiſm, than in their Addreſs to Congreſs, which is now ſigning, and will be preſented in a few days. It happily falls in with the ſenſe of all parties, and is not only a meaſure of perfect cordiality, but conſiſtent with the niceſt and moſt delicate ſenſe of honour.

Advices from New-York, as late as Friday laſt, mention, that 26 ſail of veſſels, with refugees on board, were to ſail that day for Nova-Scotia. That the Heſſian and other foreign troops taken with General Burgoyne were ſailed for Canada. That another embarkation, conſiſting of Britiſh troops, was preparing: among the veſſels fitting up for tranſports was the South-Carolina frigate; it was ſaid ſhe would accommodate near 1000 men. Theſe advices add, that from the above and many other cauſes, it was probable the city would be clear of the Britiſh army in the courſe of the months of Auguſt and September.

A correſpondent deſires the printers to inform the public that bad halfpence, in imitation of coppers, are circulating; they are eaſily known from the genuine coppers, as they are of baſe metal caſt in ſand, filed round the edges, and in ſome of them the gate may be diſtinguiſhed by which the metal entered in caſting. From the freſh marks of the file, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe they were made in this city.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARDS. Sloop Charming Patty, J. Thomſon, Bermuda. Sloop Bonaventure, G. Bunker, Charleſtown. Brig Janet, E. Roſs, St. Thomas. Sloop Ranger, J. Maſſey, Falmouth, N. E. Brig L'Amiable Elizabeth, Dumentz, Port-au-Prince. Schooner Sally Lewis, J. Lewis; Sloop Olive Branch, J. Walker; Brig Betſy, B. Bradhurſt, Virginia. Schooner Cato, B. Shotton, St. Auguſtine. Brig Favorite, J. Stanton, Barbados. Sloop Bonetta, B. Hicks, Rhode-Iſland. Ship George and James, J. Linton, London. Ship Alexander, S. Newman, London and Teneriffe. Polacre St. Chriſtopher, C. Boudia; Schooner Dolphin, J. Fotazzus; Brig Le Arrogant, C. Vivo; Ship La Galga, Gualver; Sloop Betſy, W. Bailey; Schooner Phœbe and Polly, J. Love; Schooner Diſpatch, H. Fiſher, New-York. Sloop Hibernia, W. Semple, Newry. Ship Neſbit, P. Hodgkinſon, L'Orient. Polacre Riotelet, ----- Morriſet, Bourdeaux. Brig Mars, W. Baker, St. Martins. Schooner Peggy, G. Hall, N. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, J. Brown, Havannah. Brig Two Siſters, A. Bernard, Oſtend and N. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, W. Kirkwood; Ship True Love, W. Henderſon, Boſton. Brig Good Look-out, H. Chriſtianſon, Hamburgh.

OUTWARDS. Snow Rio David, J. M. Regudas, Liſbon. Brig Polly, J. Reed, St. John's, Newfoundland. Ship Bienfaiſant, J. Tartoue, Nantz. Ship St. Ann, S. Young, Boſton. Brig Sophia, C. Rider, Antigua.

CLEARED. Brig Two Friends, J. Alligee, Bourdeaux. Brig Jaſon, J. Gardner; Brig Greyhound, C. Catten; Brig Jacoba Lucia, T. Norten, Port-au-Prince. Sloop Sally, G. Holleſter; Sloop Polly, W. Marſhall; Sloop Rebecca, J. Richman, N. Carolina. Brig Speedwell, S. Howell, Dominica. Brig Betſey, J. Fell; Schooner Salem Packet, R. Stone, Salem. Schooner Batchelor, R. Stein, Grenada. Snow Rio Douro, D. Pinto de Souza, Briſtol. Schooner Providence, N. Bently; Schooner Fame, E. Wonecott; Brig Vulcan, A. Oswald; Schooner Friendſhip, J. Borland; Cutter Surprize, T. Lucas; Sloop Sally, W. Stevens; Brig Adventurer, J. Gomband, Virginia. Sloop Phœnix, J. Soule; Sloop Sea Flower, S. Bangs; Sloop Betty, W. Bruſter; Schooner Dolphin, W. Kirkwood, Boſton. Sloop Polly, P. Wood; Brig Recovery, S. Mansfield; Sloop Good Intent, J. Norris, R. Iſland. Sloop Betſey, A. Lawrence; Sloop Two Friends, J. Wade; Sloop Two Friends, P. Lyon; Polacre Olive Branch, J. Braily; Sloop Three Friends, T. Baker; Sloop Defiance, B. Reed; Sloop Charming Patty, J. Thomſon; Schooner Polly, J. Love, N. York. Ship Delaware, S. Smith, London. Brig Betſey, D. Burch, Bermuda. Snow Maria, G. Lewis, Cape Francois. Ship John Baptiſt J. Wolf; Brig Alderman Daragh, Bayne, Liverpool. Ship Virgin of the Roſary, J. Maſſay; Brig Trader, E. Warner, Cadiz. Schooner Cato, B. Stratton, Wilmington. Brig Bon Nome, M. Ignacio; Brig Livramento, J. [illegible] Santo, Liſbon. Brig Swan, H. Goodhue, Newbury Port. Ship Batavia, J. C. Barnet, Amſterdam. Schooner Nimrod, J. Slover, New-Orleans. Sloop Carolina, L. Luther, N. London.

All Perſons indebted to the

Pennſylvania Loan-Office,

Are required to pay immediately the Arrears due on their Mortgages.

* *c* 3 *m*. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Truſtee.

WANTED,

A WRITING-MASTER, in the UNIVERSITY.

Apply to the FACULTY.

N. B. The Salary is £125 per Annum.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783. ‡

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783.

WHEREAS WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed for Sale two Frame Houſes and Lots of Ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, nearly oppoſite to the Blue Bell, as the property of George Campbell: I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby warn all and every perſon or perſons from the purchaſe of the ſaid eſtate, as the ſame belongs to me, as the bona fide purchaſer thereof. † JOHN CONNOR.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to produce them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid as ſoon as in their power; and all perſons who remain indebted for goods bought at the vendue of the deceaſed's effects, are particularly requeſted to pay the ſame without delay, in order to enable the Executors to diſcharge the demands againſt ſaid eſtate. Attendance will be given for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at the houſe of *Richard Robinſon*, in Tredyffrin, from the 28th to the 31ſt of this inſtant (July) inclufive, where it is expected all concerned will attend, and prevent further trouble.

JOHN BEATON, and
July 10, 1783. § DAVID DAVIS, Executors.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, the following creatures, viz. in September, 1781, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, ſix years old, trots. In February, 1782, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, four years old, has a large ſtar, one hind foot white, round bodied, trots and paces. In April, 1782, a light bay HORSE, 15 hands and one inch high, nine or ten years old, blind in the off eye, a long ſmall ſnip on his noſe, one fore foot white, trots light-----Theſe three are ſuppoſed to be taken into Bucks county or the Jerſies. And laſt night a black HORSE, near 15 hands and a half high, ſix years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhort ſwitch tail, trimmed under the jaws and footlocks, newly ſhod before, trots, paces and canters eaſy and free; they all carry lofty. He is ſuppoſed to be taken by a party of villains who have lately committed ſundry robberies in this county, ſculking about to make up a team in order to carry their plunder towards Carolina. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may get them again, and the thief or thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for each or either of the creatures, and reaſonable charges, paid by EZEKIEL BOWEN. July 9, 1783. ¶

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the plantation of Mr. Hugh Roberts, at Point-no-Point, on the 11th of May laſt, A brindle COW, with ſome white under her belly, and white head and tail. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1783. † MARTIN WHEELER.

BANK of NORTH-AMERICA,

JULY the 3d, 1783.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK having declared a Dividend of Six and a Half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the half year, ending the 1ſt Inſt. the ſaid Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to the Stock Holders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, the Liberties, and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, being encouraged by a great number of you, my fellow inhabitants of the city, liberties, and county aforeſaid, I beg leave to offer myſelf a Candidate at the ſaid election, to ſucceed him as Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes and intereſt (which are hereby moſt reſpectfully ſolicited) you may reſt aſſured of the ſtricteſt attention to the duties of the office, as well as of the moſt grateful remembrance of the favour, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

June 21, 1783. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1783.

Will be expoſed to SALE,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d day of July, at twelve o'clock,

A Tract of patented LAND,

CONTAINING 1180 acres, lying in Northumberland county, on a large branch of Fiſhing creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 miles from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, and from which boats of large burden may come to Middletown, at the mouth of Suatara: There is on ſaid tract, a good proportion of meadow ground, the upland good, and the whole well watered; it is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar tree, pine, &c. A draft will be left at the Coffee-Houſe before the day of ſale. ¶

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Has for SALE, in Front-ſtreet, one Door above Pine-ſtreet,

CABLES of different Sizes; Cordage of different Ditto; Holland; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Twine; Pipes; Chintzes; Ribbands of different Colours; Italian Gauze and Lace; Gauze Handkerchiefs; Mens and Womens beſt Kid Gloves; alſo a Bermuda built Schooner, lying at Sims's Wharff, and a Brigantine, lying at Hamilton's Wharff, with Sails and Rigging, juſt from Sea. If ſaid Brigantine is not ſold, ſhould be glad to freight her. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle and diſcharge their ſeveral balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid, by HANNAH JENKINS, Executrix, in Abington, or EDWARD WELLS, &) Executors, in Philadelphia.
§ 6 w. WILLIAM GRAY,)

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate at Kennet-Square, in Cheſter county, about 20 miles from Cheſter, and 12 from Wilmington, containing 105 acres of excellent land, of which upwards of 15 acres are bottom and upland meadow, producing chiefly timothy and red and white clover, part of it watered by a ſpring, about 30 acres of woodland, the remainder divided into fields well expoſed to the ſun, and yielding extraordinary crops of grain and good paſture; the whole under fence in the beſt repair. There are on the premiſes, a log tenement, with a well near the door, and paled garden, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, a commodious frame barn, with ſtone ſtables under it, and an orchard of about 70 grafted apple-trees, beſides other fruit-trees.

Alſo, a new brick DWELLING-HOUSE, where the ſubſcriber now lives, with a lot of ground, containing about three acres, ſeparated from the above farm only by a road leading to Wilmington. The houſe is two ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, with cellars under it, a brick kitchen, with two bedrooms over it, and a good pump in the yard; there are beſides on the ſaid lot, a new ſtone milk houſe, a good frame barn, with ſtables and chaiſe-houſe, a brick tenement for a family ſtore-room, an orchard of 80 grafted apple-trees, a number of cherry, peach and pear-trees, a ſpacious kitchen garden, and a ſtone ſtore-houſe, with a chimney in the back room, ſituated advantageouſly for buſineſs at the interſection of two public roads, one leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, the other from Wilmington to Lancaſter county.

The remarkable healthy ſituation of this place, and convenient buildings on it, render it an eligible retirement for a family propoſing to remove from the city into the country, or for any perſon who may incline to keep a ſtore.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few cows, ſheep, work-horſes, farming utenſils, and a quantity of excellent firſt crop hay, &c. at a reaſonable price.

c t f. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 4th inſtant, A black HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about fifteen hands high, part blooded, with a blaze down his forehead, one or both his hind feet white, a remarkable large mark on the off ſide of his back, of a grey colour, occaſioned by the ſaddle, ſome white hairs all over his body, has a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters, and carries both head and tail exceeding well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 5, 1783. § JOHN M'CLELLAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in May laſt, a black HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer; likewiſe a ſorrel COLT, 2 years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the coſts, and take them away, or they will be ſold in four weeks from the date hereof, to pay the charges, by ISAAC ALLEN. *July* 12. ‡

STRAYED from off the Commons of this City, about three weeks ſince, a black HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a ſmall ſpot on his forehead, half his right eye-lid cut off, trots and paces, unſhod, was in good order, eaſy to catch, therefore not improbable may be ſtolen. Whoever returns him to the ſubſcriber, in Moravian Alley, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

Philad. July 14, 1783. ‡ JACOB WAGNER.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the New-Town Square, in Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, A brown MARE, about 8 or 9 years of age, near 15 hands high, well ſet, ſuppoſed to be of the ball breed, having ſome white in her face, and ſome other remarkable white ſpots, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

July 4, 1783. ‖ JAMES ELLIOT.

FOR CORK,

The Ship FAVORITE,

A NEW double decked veſſel, well calculated for carrying Paſſengers, and would take ſome Freight, great part of her cargoe being already engaged. For terms apply to ALEXANDER NESBITT, and Co. in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, or to Capt. VALLANCE, at Huddle's Wharff

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

With the Land, Ore, Teams, Utenſils and other Conveniencies and Privileges thereunto belonging, ſituate at the Head of the Tide or Fords of Egg-Harbour river, in New-Jerſey, within 38 miles of the city of Philadelphia,

Are offered for SALE,

CONSISTING OF---

A FURNACE, ſufficiently large and commodious to produce upwards of 100 tons of pigs and caſtings per month, and from the mild and kind quality of the ore, may be continued in blaſt for two years or upwards, on the ſame hearth. The metal is remarkably well adapted for caſtings, both of hollow ware and cannon, in which experience has ſufficiently proved it to excel, as well as in producing extraordinary bar iron; it has moreover the peculiar quality of mixing well with, and tempering other iron of various qualities, whereby it uſually commands a higher price than other pig iron, both in Europe and America. The Furnace is furniſhed with an excellent ſett of braſs patterns for hollow ware, and may be put in blaſt in a ſhort time, conſiderable preparations of ſtock being made, and the buſineſs in a proper train for proceeding.

A Rolling and Slitting Mill, which, from the ſtrength and conſtruction of the works, and large head of water, is capable of great execution.

On the ſame Dam are alſo a Saw Mill and ſmall Griſt Mill; and the ſtream, which is plentiful in the drieſt ſeaſon, is ſufficient to admit of extenſive additional works.

A Forge with four fires and two hammers, nearly new, well conſtructed and in good order, now at work, diſtant about half a mile from the Furnace, on another well adapted ſtream; on which is alſo an excellent, newly built Saw Mill; and near the Forge are ſome Tenements for workmen, and a large new Coal-houſe.

Contiguous to the Furnace is a commodious Manſion-houſe, accommodated with a ſpacious, well cultivated garden, in which is a well choſen collection of excellent Fruit trees of various kinds, and adjoining it a young bearing orchard of about 2000 apple trees, moſtly grafted.

A number of dwelling-houſes for the beſt accommodation of tradeſmen and others neceſſarily employed about the works; which, together with the ſtore-houſes, barns, ſtabling, ſmith's ſhops, nailery, coal-houſe and other convenient buildings, form a conſiderable village; the whole of which, together with the various works are overlooked from the door of the Manſion-houſe, which ſtands on a pleaſant eminence.

A large and plentiful body of Woodland ſurrounding the works, and within convenient diſtance, in which are divers Cedar-Swamps, and a conſiderable quantity of Pine, adapted to Saw-Mills; alſo large bodies of Ore in various parts, which may be raiſed and collected with little trouble and expence.

About 200 tons of Pig-Iron on the bank, and near 3000 cords of wood ready for coaling, beſides a tolerable ſupply of coals in ſtock.

The river affords a good and eaſy navigation for ſea veſſels of burden within a mile, or thereabouts, of the works, and for large ſcows to the Furnace bank, which offers an eaſy communication by water with Philadelphia, New-York, the Weſt-Indies, &c. It is an excellent ſituation for trade and for ſhip-building, being in the midſt of a country abounding with boards, ſcantling, ſhingles, tar, &c. for merchandize, as well as materials for building ſuitable veſſels; and goods to the amount of many thouſand pounds per annum may be vended to advantage in exchange for thoſe commodities. It is moreover an excellent ſeat for Griſt Mills on an extenſive plan, as the grain of Virginia, Maryland, and the lower parts of Delaware, may be conveyed thither at a more eaſy rate than to Philadelphia. If an additional force of water ſhould be wanted, a large ſtream, paſſing betwen the two abovementioned, may be raiſed at a moderate expence to communicate with, and ſupply either or both of the other ponds, ſo as to combine the force of three capital ſtreams to be uſed at any one point, or ſeparately, as occaſion may require.

Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer: On the payment of a moderate proportion of the purchaſe money in caſh, time will be given for the reſidue on intereſt, or a conſiderable part will be taken in Loan-Office Certificates, or ſuch other mode of payment as may be agreed upon. Apply to JOHN COX, Eſq; at Bloomſbury, near Trenton, CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH BALL, managing owner at the ſaid works.

To be CHARTERED or LETT on FREIGHT,

THE SHIP *LIVELY*,

WILLIAM FELL, Commander.

SHE now lays at Baltimore, will carry about 500 hogſheads of tobacco, and is ready to take in at an hour's notice. She is a ſtout, firm, well built Daniſh ſhip.

The preference will be given to any perſon who will charter or load her in a reaſonable time for Liverpool. But if a freight for Liverpool is not immediately obtained, ſhe may be chartered, or take in goods on freight for any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, and will immediately remove from Baltimore to any river in Virginia, where a full freight can be ſpeedily put on board.

For terms apply to JOHN MACPHERSON, Broker, at his Office in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 245 acres of LAND, viz. 134 acres in the townſhip of New Garden, Cheſter county, 111 acres in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county; the whole under good fences. A large brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, two ſtories high, with a barn and out-houſes &c. ſituated on the Wilmington and Lancaſter roads, 9 miles from Wilmington, 7 miles from New-port, and 9 miles from Chriſtiana bridge; about 110 acres of good woodland on ſaid plantation, in a good neighbourhood, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be more particularly informed, and the terms made known, by applying to Samuel Murdoch, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber living in Wilmington. ‡

TAKEN UP treſpaſſing, on Friday the 13th day of this month, a bay MARE, 14 hands and an half high, a ſtar in her forehead, her two hind feet white, and has a horſe colt with her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the damages, by Jacob Binder, living on the Germantown road, near the 3 mile ſtone.

June 24, 1783. ‡

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of DAVID LEECH, deceaſed, late third Lieutenant of the Brigantine HOLKER, Mr. John Quinlin, Commander; to bring in their accompts properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Alexander Rutherford, of Philadelphia, or to George Glaſpey, junior, near Newark, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, }
GEORGE GLASPEY, } Executors.

FOR SALE,

An excellent BRASS BELL,

Of fifty weight, fit for either a SCHOOL-HOUSE or SHIP

Enquire of the Printers.

Watch and Clock Tools and Materials,

of different kinds, to be SOLD, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

In *Second-ſtreet*, the fifth door above *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

CONSISTING of Main Springs, Glaſſes, Fuſee Chains, Dial Plates, Keys, Hands, Files, Balance Wheels, and Fuſee Engines, Outſide Chains, Strings, Seals, &c. &c.

N. B. Clock and Watch work done as uſual on the moſt reaſonable terms. Stage-men and Shallop-men who bring Watches from the country to be repaired, by favouring him with their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis. †

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, on the Norrington road, adjoining John Baker, and the line of Providence and Norrington townſhips, containing about 100 acres, on which are a good ſquare log houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone milk-houſe and chamber over it, a well and pump of good water, an excellent ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, with a good orchard, ſituated in a healthy part of the country; there are about 22 acres of good timber, the reſt fit for tillage or paſture. A good title, and a reaſonable time will be given to the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, if required. For further particulars enquire of *John Barclay*, in Water-ſtreet, or *Thomas Rees*, Eſq; on Perkioming. Francis Lally, who lives on the premiſes, will ſhew it to any perſon who applies.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 2d of September next, it will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, at one o'clock, on that day. July 1, 1783.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A very valuable tract of WOODLAND,

CONTAINING One Hundred and Fifty Acres, part whereof is ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, and the other part in Little Britain Townſhip, in the County of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, joining land of Thomas Coulſton and others, having the uſual allowance for roads and highways. The ſaid tract of Land has the Octarara Creek running through it, and is about Twenty-five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge; is very handy to a Griſt-Mill, there being one on the adjoining plantation; and has likewiſe the appearance of a Copper Mine on it, the ore of which may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, by whom a legal and indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. For further information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, or of John Todd, living at the South-Eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city. JOHN PRIEST.

N. B. If the ſaid tract of land is not ſold by private ſale before the ſecond day of Auguſt next, it will then be ſold by public ſale at the Coffee-Houſe, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon. §

WHEREAS JANE HARTNESS, alias DARAGH, hath ſold and carried off in a clandeſtine manner the goods and effects of the ſubſcriber, given away or ſold his creatures, denies her marriage, and has left his houſe and refuſes to live with him. Theſe are to warn all perſons not to be concerned with her on his account, and whoſoever has received any part of his effects to reſtore them immediately, or be proſecuted as felons; none are to credit nor pay her any part of his debts, nor commence ſuit or ſuits in his or her name, as I will not allow nor admit, but proſecute ſuch perſons as clandeſtine dealers. Given under my hand at Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, *July* 1, 1783. ¶ JAMES HARTNESS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a dark bay HORSE, 5 years old this fall, neither brand nor earmark, his mane hangs on both ſides of his neck, very large hoofs, never was ſhod, paces and trots. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe together with the thief to the ſubſcriber, or to Stophel Heager, in the borough of Lancaſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. † JOHN BRACKBILL.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A NEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the north ſide of Shreiver-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, and near to Eighth-ſtreet; containing in breadth 16 feet and 6 inches, and in depth 45 feet. The houſe ſtands high and airy, and commands an agreeable proſpect of that part of the city.

Likewiſe, one other Lot of Ground, nearly joining to the above, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Race and Arch-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet and 6 inches, to a five foot alley, leading into Shreiver-ſtreet, with the privilege of ſaid alley and ſtreet. This and the above lot are both ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of Two and Two-ninths Piſtoles.

July 5, 1783. § 1 w JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 17th of June laſt, a brown MARE, ten years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, has two ſaddle marks on her back, ſhod before with old ſhoes, trots, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or at the Sweeds-Ford, to Mr. Peter Holſton, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by §

Lower-Merion, July 2, 1783. PETER TREXLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON Sunday laſt, a ſmall red cow, with a white face. She is very quiet and gentle. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. JACOB RUSH.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1783. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of DAVID REGESTER, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby required to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to us, the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid.

July 1, 1783. § GEORGE BISHOP, } Adminiſtrat.
JOSEPH BLACK, }

WAS taken up the 9th of June laſt, on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, Three HOGS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. § ANTHONY JOHNSON.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Houſhold Furniture & Wearing APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now Selling at BELL's *Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia,*

SERMONS

TO MINISTERS OF STATE.

By the Author of SERMONS to ASSES.

Dedicated to Lord North, Prime Miniſter of England, for the uſe of the religious, political and philoſophical Rationaliſts, in Europe and America.

Preach the Goſpel to every Creature.---MARK xvi. 16. *I have called you Gods, and all of you the Children of the* HIGHEST? *But ye ſhall die like men, and fall like one of the Princes.*---PSAL. lxxxii. 6.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

N. B. A conſiderable variety of the neweſt PUBLICATIONS, in Hiſtory, Travels, Voyages, Novels, Arts, Sciences and Entertainment; with Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; alſo Books in all Languages: May be had at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of William Lawrence, near the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, TWENTY LOTS of GROUND, adjoining and near each other, ſituate between Vine-ſtreet and Spring Garden lands, and on Eighth ſtreet from the river Delaware; taken in execution as the property of John Reed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the Lots, particularly deſcribed, may be ſeen at the Sheriff's office, and at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY the 17th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, TWO FRAME MESSUAGES and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Blue Bell, containing 31 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 77 feet deep, bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, ſouth and weſtward by ground of Joſeph Wharton, &c. ſaid to be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 20l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable to ---- Wharton; taken in execution as late the eſtate of George Campbell, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 23d day of July inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ABOUT 7 acres of good mowable MEADOW GROUND, under good fence, ſituate on the road to Gloucеſter, bounded by the Delaware, Hay-Creek, and the ſaid road, diſtant about one and a half miles from the city, the creek navigable to ſaid tract. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-ſtreet, near Water-ſtreet, Southwark, or to ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Pine-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Meeting houſe.

July 8, 1783. † JOHN PLANKINHORN.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, on the 16th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing 179 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Lane, ---------- and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Rohter, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 17th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, and Meadow Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, containing, by eſtimation, 113 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Iſaac Hendrickſon and others; late the eſtate of Swan Culin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 18th day of July inſtant, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip, bounded by John Talbert and others; late the eſtate of John Wilkins; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Elegant Engravings.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A FEW Copies from the Paintings of that celebrated Genius, *John Taylor*, Eſq; of *Bath*, a Native of this City. Mr. Taylor's Reputation in Landſcape ſtands almoſt unrivalled in England, if not in all Europe. The Engravings from his Works, now offered, are executed by the firſt Artiſts in London, and are convincing Specimens of the ſuperior Greatneſs of his Abilities. The two ſmaller Plates are admirable Examples in the rural, pleaſing Stile, and the two larger in the Great and Sublime. To Perſons of Taſte in the polite Arts, theſe Performances cannot fail of giving the greateſt Satisfaction.

The ſmall Plates *One Guinea*;
The large Plates *Two Guineas* the Pair.

N. B. Theſe Engravings to be had either in Sheets, or neatly framed and glazed, by the ſaid James Reynolds. §

WAS FOUND, at or near to the Sign of the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaſter great road, on the 5th ultimo, A HANDSCREW. The owner or owners may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter County. § MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.

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